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4 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
5 DISTRICT OF NEVADA

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7 MUTUAL OF ENUMCLAW INSURANCE
8 COMPANY,

9 Plaintiff(s),

10 v.

11 LOUIS VIGNOLA,

12 Defendant(s).

Case No. 2:16-CV-2080 JCM (CWH)

ORDER

13
14 Presently before the court is defendant Louis Vignola's motion to dismiss. (ECF No. 16).¹
15 Plaintiff Mutual of Enumclaw Insurance Company ("MOE") filed a response (ECF No. 24), to
16 which defendant replied (ECF No. 27).²

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20 ¹ Defendant's motion to dismiss (ECF No. 16) is not in compliance with several local
21 rules, including, but not limited to, LR IA 10-2, LR IC 2-2(a)(3)(A), and LR IC 2-2(b). Further,
22 Pursuant to Local Rule IC 2-2(b), a separate document must be filed on the docket for each
purpose. The court cannot consider plaintiff's request to stay pending state court proceedings
unless it is filed separately, as a motion.

23 ² Defendant improperly filed a supplement (ECF Nos. 28, 30) to his reply (ECF No. 27)
24 without leave of the court in violation of LR 7-2(g). LR 7-2(g) ("Supplementation prohibited
25 without leave of court."). Accordingly, the court hereby strikes defendant's supplement (ECF Nos.
28, 30). LR 7-2(g) ("The judge may strike supplemental filings made without leave of court.").

26 Further, defendant was notified, on January 30, 2017, that the reply (ECF No. 27) is not in
27 compliance with LR IA 10-2 and was advised to correct the deficiencies and file a notice of
28 corrected document. (See ECF No. 29). Defendant has failed to file a corrected reply. Defendant
shall ensure that all future filings comply with the local and federal rules as future filings that fail
to do so will be stricken. *See, e.g., Ready Transp., Inc. v. AAR Mfg., Inc.*, 627 F.3d 402, 404 (9th
Cir. 2010) (holding that district courts have inherent power to control their own dockets); *see also*
LR IC 7-1 ("The court may strike documents that do not comply with these rules.").

1 **I. Facts**

2 This is an action for declaratory relief arising from a 2010 automobile accident in Nevada
3 involving Charles Gilman, Jr. and Nancy Ouellet. Ms. Ouellet was pronounced dead at the scene.
4 Mr. Gilman was insured under a policy with MOE, covering bodily injury limits up to \$100,000.00
5 per claim with a \$300,000.00 aggregate limit.

6 Ms. Ouellet’s estate brought suit in the matter of *Vignola v. Gilman, et al.*, case number
7 2:10-cv-02099-RFB-GWF (“*Vignola*”). The case resulted in a verdict for the wrongful death
8 plaintiffs. In particular, on April 27, 2015, the court in *Vignola* awarded damages as follows: (a)
9 \$1,037,513 for economic losses, (b) \$8,033,333 for non-economic damages and (c) \$25,900 for
10 property damages, all totaling \$9,096,746.00.

11 On August 12, 2016. Mr. Gilman entered into an assignment of rights and forbearance
12 agreement, under which Mr. Gilman assigned to defendant Vignola all rights, privileges, claims,
13 causes, or actions that Mr. Gilman may have against MOE.

14 On August 22, 2016, Vignola filed a 20-day notice of claim under the Washington
15 Insurance Fair Conduct Act (“IFCA”) with the office of the insurance commissioner for the state
16 of Washington. The complaint raised five claims for relief under Washington law arising from
17 MOE’s handling of the estate’s claim against Mr. Gilman in *Vignola*: (1) breach of contract; (2)
18 bad faith; (3) IFCA violations; (4) violations of Washington’s Consumer Protection Act; and (5)
19 negligence (the “Washington action”). (ECF No. 16 at 9–10).

20 On September 1, 2016, MOE filed the underlying complaint for declaratory relief. (ECF
21 No. 1). MOE seeks a declaration that its obligation to indemnify Gilman is subject to policy limits
22 of \$100,000.00. (ECF No. 1).

23 On September 12, 2016, Vignola filed suit (the Washington action) against MOE in
24 Washington state court. (ECF No. 16 at 10).

25 **II. Legal Standard**

26 A court may dismiss a complaint for “failure to state a claim upon which relief can be
27 granted.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b)(6). A properly pled complaint must provide “[a] short and plain
28 statement of the claim showing that the pleader is entitled to relief.” Fed. R. Civ. P. 8(a)(2); *Bell*

1 *Atlantic Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 555 (2007). While Rule 8 does not require detailed
2 factual allegations, it demands “more than labels and conclusions” or a “formulaic recitation of the
3 elements of a cause of action.” *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662, 678 (2009) (citation omitted).

4 “Factual allegations must be enough to rise above the speculative level.” *Twombly*, 550
5 U.S. at 555. Thus, to survive a motion to dismiss, a complaint must contain sufficient factual
6 matter to “state a claim to relief that is plausible on its face.” *Iqbal*, 556 U.S. at 678 (citation
7 omitted).

8 In *Iqbal*, the Supreme Court clarified the two-step approach district courts are to apply
9 when considering motions to dismiss. First, the court must accept as true all well-pled factual
10 allegations in the complaint; however, legal conclusions are not entitled to the assumption of truth.
11 *Id.* at 678–79. Mere recitals of the elements of a cause of action, supported only by conclusory
12 statements, do not suffice. *Id.* at 678.

13 Second, the court must consider whether the factual allegations in the complaint allege a
14 plausible claim for relief. *Id.* at 679. A claim is facially plausible when the plaintiff’s complaint
15 alleges facts that allow the court to draw a reasonable inference that the defendant is liable for the
16 alleged misconduct. *Id.* at 678.

17 Where the complaint does not permit the court to infer more than the mere possibility of
18 misconduct, the complaint has “alleged—but not shown—that the pleader is entitled to relief.” *Id.*
19 (internal quotation marks omitted). When the allegations in a complaint have not crossed the line
20 from conceivable to plausible, plaintiff’s claim must be dismissed. *Twombly*, 550 U.S. at 570.

21 The Ninth Circuit addressed post-*Iqbal* pleading standards in *Starr v. Baca*, 652 F.3d 1202,
22 1216 (9th Cir. 2011). The *Starr* court stated, in relevant part:

23 First, to be entitled to the presumption of truth, allegations in a complaint or
24 counterclaim may not simply recite the elements of a cause of action, but must
25 contain sufficient allegations of underlying facts to give fair notice and to enable
26 the opposing party to defend itself effectively. Second, the factual allegations that
are taken as true must plausibly suggest an entitlement to relief, such that it is not
unfair to require the opposing party to be subjected to the expense of discovery and
continued litigation.

27 *Id.*

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1 **(1) Determination of State Law Issues**

2 The first factor weighs against this court’s exercise of jurisdiction. “A needless
3 determination of state law may involve: (1) an ongoing parallel state court proceeding regarding
4 the precise state law issue, (2) an area of law Congress expressly left to the states, or (3) a lawsuit
5 with no compelling federal interest.” *Rimini St., Inc.*, 2016 WL 3192709, at *5 (quotation omitted).

6 The Washington action is an ongoing parallel state court proceeding regarding substantially
7 similar issues under Washington state law. In fact, MOE acknowledges that the Washington action
8 is duplicative of the instant action. (ECF No. 24 at 25).

9 Moreover, insurance law, the underlying basis for the declaratory judgment claim, is an
10 area of law that was expressly left to the states in the McCarran-Ferguson Act. *Continental Cas.*
11 *Co. v. Robsac Indus.*, 947 F.2d 1367, 1371–72 (9th Cir. 1991).

12 Further, the instant action does not involve a compelling federal interest. Specifically, the
13 instant action does not consider a federal question. Rather, the court has jurisdiction based on
14 diversity jurisdiction.

15 In light of the foregoing, the first factor weighs against the court’s exercise of jurisdiction.
16 Furthermore, exercising jurisdiction in the instant action would require the court to decide basic
17 issues of Washington state law. In fact, MOE acknowledges that interpretation of the underlying
18 insurance policy will involve application of Washington law. (ECF No. 24 at 17).

19 **(2) Discouraging Forum Shopping**

20 This factor is neutral. MOE asserts that it filed the instant action in this court because the
21 *Vignola* action was litigated in the District of Nevada. Vignola asserts that he filed the parallel
22 state court action in Washington state court because Mr. Gilman was a resident of Washington and
23 the claims asserted arise under Washington state law.

24 **(3) Avoiding Duplicative Litigation**

25 The third factor weighs against the court’s exercise of jurisdiction. “If there are parallel
26 state proceedings involving the same issues and parties pending at the time the federal declaratory
27 action is filed, there is a presumption that the entire suit should be heard in state court.” *Dizol*, 133
28 F.3d at 1225 (citing *Chamberlain v. Allstate Ins. Co.*, 931 F.2d 1361, 1366–67 (9th Cir.1991)).

1 While MOE filed this action before Vignola filed the Washington action, Vignola initiated the
2 Washington action first by sending the notice to the insurance commissioner. In fact, MOE
3 acknowledges knowing about the potential bad faith claims since 2011. (ECF No. 24 at 18).
4 Therefore, declining jurisdiction over the instant action will avoid duplicative litigation.

5 Based on the foregoing, the court finds that factors (1) and (3) of the *Brillhart* factors weigh
6 against the court's exercise of jurisdiction over the instant action for declaratory relief. Thus, the
7 court declines to exercise jurisdiction over the instant action for declaratory relief and will grant
8 Vignola's motion to dismiss.

9 **IV. Conclusion**

10 Accordingly,

11 IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, ADJUDGED, and DECREED that defendant's motion to
12 dismiss (ECF No. 16) be, and the same hereby is, GRANTED.

13 DATED May 25, 2017.

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE